GARLAND.

14, 1840. | Commencement, 1,056.

...ents to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the same to present them for payment, authenticated according to law, with in the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEO. L. SMITH, Adm'r.

Rowan Co., Sept. 4, 1840. 3t.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been requested by the late Benjamin Austin, deceased, to act as Administrator on his estate, takes this method of informing those concerned, that he will apply to the next County Court for Rowan county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased; and requests all those having Books, Periodicals, Papers, selections from his Cabinet of Minerals, or any other description of property belonging to the said Benjamin Austin, dec'd., to return the same without delay, or give such information as will insure its recovery. CHS. K. WHEELER.

August 21, 1840. tc

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.—Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N.C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

...to the person having such alleged ... custody, for the support of such alleged ... so long as he shall remain in custody aforesaid, ... such writ or writs, or other process as may be issued for the ... proceedings thereon, and also that if any jury ... impanelled under this act shall render a verdict against such claim, then that such claimant shall pay all the costs and expenses of such proceedings, including those ... such alleged fugitive shall have been subjected; and in addition thereto, shall pay to such alleged fugitive the sum of one hundred dollars, and all damages which he may sustain. The said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and may be prosecuted by any person claiming the benefit thereof, in the name of the people of this State, that the people shall not be liable for any costs in such case.

Sec. 16. No ... shall grant or issue any certificate or other ... for the removal from this State of any ... or of any ... claimed as a fugitive from service or labor ... provisions of this act, and any such ... who shall grant or issue such ... shall forfeit and pay ... and be liable to ... action.

Sec. 17. Every person ... without the ... and any person who shall ... or ... such fugitive ... and shall ... to the ... years.

Sec. 18. This act shall ... as to apply to the relation ... tice which may exist in any ...

State of New York, } This is ... having been ap... *Secretary's Office* } ... signed by the Governor, on the 5th ... 1840, I do hereby certify that the same ... on that day.

... Secretary of State.

Secretary's Office I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a law of the State of New York, deposited in this office, and of my official character. May 6, 1840.

J. C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

[G]

GOV. SEWARD'S ...

"The offence charged in the ... herein understood as ... by which he ... (from what is otherwise) ... considered as property ... important in this ... certainty of the ... But I think there can ...

... to whom such labor or service ... the laws of such other State is or may be ... shall furnish money or conveyance of any kind, or any other facility, with intent, and for the purpose of enabling such person owing labor or service as aforesaid to escape from or elude the claimant of such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, knowing such person or persons to owe labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and shall, moreover, be liable in an action at the suit of the party injured.

Sec. 7. If any person or persons shall falsely, fraudulently, and without proper authority, give to any other person, who by the laws of any other State shall owe labor or service to any person or persons, any certificate or other testimonial of emancipation, with the intent to defraud the person or persons to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, who may come into this State without the consent of the person or persons to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending, shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover, be liable in an action at the suit of the party injured.

Sec. 11. If any person or persons shall in any manner attempt to carry out of this State, or knowingly be aiding in carrying out of this State, any person, without first obtaining sufficient legal authority for so doing, according to the laws of this State or of the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not less than three, nor more than seven years.

Sec. 13. That a trial and judgment under the act of Congress, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793, or a trial and judgment under the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged a final bar to any subsequent proceedings against such fugitive under the provisions of this act.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Note 1. Massachusetts is not found in the foregoing address. It is not because as a Whig State, she does not stand next to New York in her hostility to the rights of the South, because the committee had not the documents to *prove it*. Having assumed nothing—not even so much as to know truths, without facts to establish them, they did not introduce the notorious fact that Massachusetts, under Whig rule, should be classed as the second Abolition State.

That this is the real character of her Whiggery, has been shown by the pledges of her statesmen, the proceedings of her Legislature, and especially a formal report on the subject made and adopted in her Senate in April, 1839. Petitions had been presented to that body embracing the following point, viz: The abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the abolition of

...to the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the Constitutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with a view aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress: and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without being printed, debated or referred.

And, whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that part of the last resolution, which declares that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or to the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being printed, debated, or referred," is unsound in principle, a dangerous invasion of the right of the people to petition Congress, and in violation of the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore, resolved, That the General Assembly do hereby, in the name of the people of this State, protest against said resolutions, and declare that, in their opinion, they ought forthwith to be rescinded.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to the members of the United States House of Representatives from the State, to be by them laid before that body.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

JAMES F. SIMMONS,
For the Committee.

[C]

CONNECTICUT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we, the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, do, in the name of the people of this State, solemnly *protest* against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to exercise the same as soon as it can be done consistently with the *best good* of the *whole* country.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[D]

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to change the Constitution and laws of this State, so far as they recognize a distinction, in political rights, among persons on account of color.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the inhabitants, and whilst slavery exists in the States of Virginia and Maryland, would be inexpedient and unjustifiable.

Resolved, That an immediate prohibition by Congress of the slave trade between the States, is inexpedient, unconstitutional, and dangerous.

Resolved, That the conditions upon which new States are entitled to admission into the Union, are prescribed in the Constitution, and that it would be unwise and unjustifiable to agitate the question whether the recognition of slavery by any new State falling within the principles of the compromise adopted on the admission of Missouri, would be a valid objection to its admission into the Union.

[E]

VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence in that body to prevent the annexation of Texas to the Union.

2. *Resolved,* That representing as we do the people of Vermont, we do hereby, in their name, solemnly protest against such annexation in any form.

3. *Resolved,* That as the Representatives of the people of the other hand, our Constitution and laws abolish slavery in every form. The act charged in the affidavit, if it had been committed in this State, would not contravene any statute; nor is it necessary to inform you that the common law which is in force in this State, when not abrogated by statute, does not recognize slavery, nor make the act of which the parties are accused in this case felonious or criminal.

"It results from this view of the subject that the offence charged in the affidavit and specified in the requisition, is not a felony nor a crime within the meaning of the Constitution; and that waiving all the defects in the affidavit, I cannot surrender the supposed fugitives to be carried to Virginia for trial under the statute of that State."

[H.]

OHIO LAW.

Whereas, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States delares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." And whereas the laws now in force within the State of Ohio are wholly inadequate to the protection pledged by this provision of the Constitution to the Southern States of this Union: And whereas, it is the duty of those who reap the largest measure of benefits conferred by the Constitution, to recognize to their full extent the obligations which that instrument imposes: And whereas, it is the deliberate conviction of this General Assembly, that the Constitution can only be sustained as it was framed, by a spirit of just compromise; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That when any person held to labor or service in any of the United States under the laws thereof, shall escape into this State, the person to whom such labor or service is due, his or her agent or attorney, is hereby authorized to apply to any judge of any court of record in this State, or to any justice of the peace, or to the mayor of any city or town corporate, who, on such application supported by the oath or affirmation of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, that said fugitive has escaped from his or her service, or from the service of the person for whom he is agent or attorney, and which oath or affirmation shall be reduced to writing, and shall specify the name and place of residence of the person to whom such labor or service is due, and also the name and supposed age of such fugitive, with a pertinent description of his or her person, shall issue his warrant under his hand and seal, and directed to the sheriff or constable of any county in this State, authorizing and directing said sheriff or constable to seize and arrest the said fugitive who shall be named in the said warrant; and in case the said fugitive shall be arrested in the county in which said warrant may be issued, to bring him or her before some judge of a court of record of this State residing within such county; or in case the said fugitive shall be arrested in any other county than the county in which the warrant may be issued, then to take him or her before some judge of a court of record in this State, residing in the county in which such arrest is made.

Sec. 2. The said person so claimed as a fugitive, when so arrested, shall be brought before the officer as directed in the first section of this act; and the said claimant, his or her agent or attorney, ha-

slavery and the slave trade in the Territories of the United States; the regulation or prohibition of the slave trade between the States; and a refusal to admit into the Union any new State whose Constitution shall tolerate slavery. The committee considered each point separately in a long report, from which the following are extracts, viz:

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"Your committee are therefore unanimously of the opinion, that the power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, does reside exclusively and absolutely in Congress:—that Congress is the depository of this power for national, as well as local purposes, and may exercise it, with a regard to the rights of all, independently of the will and interests of any particular district or State, excepting so far as these are elements of the national will and prosperity: and that for the wise and just use of this authority, its members are responsible (politically) not to the people of the District, or of Virginia or Maryland, but to the whole people of the United States, whose Representatives they are.

"Your Committee are also of opinion, as individuals, that Congress ought immediately to exercise this power in the total abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

"Your Committee are unanimously of opinion that it is expedient that Massachusetts should declare her sentiments on the slave trade as it is now carried on in that district."

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

"But while the Committee are unanimously of this opinion as to the right, and would by no means deny the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territory of Florida, where it exists, a majority of them are led to the same conclusion, as to a declaration of opinion by the Legislature, and for the same reasons which they have already expressed in relation to the District of Columbia."

THE SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

"The argument is briefly and clearly stated in a memorial, prepared and presented to Congress, on 'the prohibition of slavery in the new States,' in 1819, in behalf of the citizens of Boston. The names of the Committee borne upon the memorial are Daniel Webster, George Blake, Josiah Quincy, James T. Austin, and John Gallison.

"The Constitution declares, 'that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808.' It is most manifest that the Constitution does contemplate, in the very terms of this clause, that Congress possesses the authority to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves; for it limits the exercise of this authority for a specified period of time, leaving it to its full operation ever afterwards. And this power seems necessarily included in the authority which belongs to Congress, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. No person has ever doubted that the prohibition of the foreign slave trade was completely within the authority of Congress, since the year 1808. And why? Certainly only because it is embraced in the regulation of foreign commerce, and if so it may for like reason be prohibited, since that period, between the States. Commerce in slaves since the year 1808, being as much the subject of regulation as any other commerce, if it should see fit to enact that no slave should ever be sold from one State to another, it is not perceived how the constitutional right to make such provision can be questioned.

"All the Committee are of opinion that the prohibition of this odious trade has become the solemn duty of Congress; and a majority believe that it is required of Massachusetts that she should, through her Legislature, make a declaration of her sentiments to that effect.

"Another class of petitioners request a declaration of the Legislature of Massachusetts, that 'no new State ought to be admitted into the Union, whose constitution shall tolerate domestic slavery.' Massachusetts, as well as her sister States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and others, has on another occasion, some years since, made the declaration, and such, undoubtedly, is the well settled opinion of her people. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that circumstances exist which render the renewed expression of this sentiment expedient, if not imperative duty."

Resolves relating to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, imposing any legal or moral restraint upon its exercise.

Resolved, That the inhuman traffic in slaves, carried on in and through the District of Columbia, is a national disgrace and a national sin, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolves relating to the slave trade between the States.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolves relating to the admission of new States into the Union.

Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of Government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions were all adopted by the Whig Legislature of Massachusetts, approved by Edward Everett, her Whig Governor, and may now be found on her statute book of that year, page 743.

By one of the foregoing extracts, it will appear that DANIEL WEBSTER, with other leading Whigs of Massachusetts, was a petitioner to Congress in 1819, to prohibit slavery in the new States. This is the same Daniel Webster who has been by common consent designated as General Harrison's Secretary of State, if he shall be elected President.

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Note 2.—The following extracts will show what were the plans of the Abolitionists at the date of the circular, and history has recorded their success in the State of New York.

By this paper, it appears that the Whig States of Massachusetts and New Jersey had already yielded to their influence.

This circular is one *actually sent* to a postmaster in Pennsylvania:

☞ Please read this immediately.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
New-York, 23rd 6th mo., 1837.

DEAR FRIEND: Annexed are copies of several petitions, which this society is anxious to have immediately and thoroughly circulated in your town and vicinity.

The right of petition is one of the most sacred ever enjoyed by man. When that is lost, there is little left in civil Government which is valuable. In this country, that right is now jeopardized—yea, well nigh destroyed. The time to exercise it most effectually, is when it is endangered. The people should rally round it NOW, as the only means of preserving it from immolation.

I. Petitions to Congress. Number 1 relates to the District of Columbia. That is now a test question. As it shall be decided, so will be the fate of liberty in this nation.

No. 2 relates to the Territories. The question in regard to them stands on the same basis with that of the District, as to the responsibilities of Northern citizens.

No. 3, concerning the slave trade between the States, occupies high ground. Congress has declared the traffic in man on the high seas, and on the coast of Africa, piracy. Is it less piratical in America?

No. 4, is intended to meet the expected application of Florida for admission to the Union, as a slave State. Petitions remonstrating against this should be ready in season, so that we may not be taken by surprise, as in the case of Arkansas.

No. 5, relating to TEXAS, is of extreme importance. If that immense slaveholding territory, large enough for six or eight States as big as Kentucky, is annexed to the Union, it will probably involve us in a war with Mexico, (if not with other foreign powers,)—will open a large slave market, and thus give a new spring to slavery in the old States—will give the slaveholding interest a fearful predominance in the nation—will enable the South to trample the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of petition and of locomotion, the right of organization, and even of prayer for the slaves, under foot, by law, and by Constitution: for they may soon have the power (and will they lack the inclination?) to alter our United States Constitution to their wishes. And would the North submit to this? We fear the Union will be dissolved if Texas is annexed to it.

No. 6, also relates to Texas. The reason we send two kinds of petitions concerning Texas is, that some persons, either because they did not know all the facts stated in it, or for some other reason, might be unwilling to sign the long petition, (No. 5.) but might be willing to sign the short one, (No. 6.) Of course, the same person ought not to sign both.

II. Petitions to State Legislatures. Number 7 asks these bodies to declare by resolutions, that Congress has power to abolish slavery, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, &c. (see petition,) and that it ought to exercise that power immediately. Such a declaration, at this juncture, would have immense influence upon Congress, and upon the public generally. It also asks these bodies to instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives, on all these topics, (see petition.) This will greatly encourage the members of Congress. They will feel sustained and impelled onward by it, in their struggle to maintain our rights. Too much importance, we think, cannot be attached to this petition.

No. 8, prays for the repeal of all laws which make distinctions among our citizens on account of color. This applies to the anti-Republican and unchristian statutes of Ohio, New York, &c. There is scarcely a State where such laws do not disgrace the statute book. If there be any such State, this petition need not be circulated there.

No. 9, relates to a trial by jury for persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the people in New Jersey and Massachusetts. From these facts, we may be encouraged to ask for it in other States. In Massachusetts and New Jersey it need not be circulated, of course.

No. 10, is intended to urge our State Legislatures to take the same ground in regard to Florida, which they did pending the "Missouri question," in regard to that State.

No. 10, is concerning the annexation of Texas. This ought to be signed by every friend of God and man.

III. Suggestions and hints. 1. We must rely upon you to see that this work is done in your town, &c.

We send thee two copies of our circular, earnestly desiring thee to do all in thy power to circulate the petitions in thy township.

J. G. WHITTIER,
For American Anti-Slavery Society.

5. *To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

The undersigned, of in the State of respectfully pray your honorable body, promptly to reject all proposals for the annexation of Texas to this Union, from whatever source they may come, for the following, among other reasons:

1. Although the independence of Texas has been recognised by this Government, yet it has not been acknowledged by Mexico, and is now forcibly resisted by that power; therefore its annexation to the Union might involve this nation in a war with Mexico. Against any measure tending to such a result, we remonstrate.

2. While we do not claim for Congress the power to abolish slavery in the several States, we are opposed to its further extension by that body, and hence are decidedly hostile to the annexation of Texas to the Union, with a Constitution which expressly sanctions slavery, & encourages the slave trade between that country and the U. States.

3. Texas has a Territory of sufficient extent to make six large States. It being the avowed intention to continue it a slaveholding country, its annexation to the Union will give predominant power in our national councils, to the slaveholding interest, and will reduce to complete subjection the interests of the free States, and especially the interests of their free labor, which is the foundation of their wealth and prosperity. Such a result would probably lead to a dissolution of the Union—an event we sincerely deprecate.

7. *To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of* The undersigned, of in the county of respectfully pray your honorable body to adopt resolutions, declaring:

1. That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

2. That it has the constitutional power to abolish them in the several Territories of the Union where they exist.

3. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of the Union.

4. That, in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power.

We also pray your honorable body, to send a copy of said resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, to be by them laid before that body—to the Governors of the several States, to be by them laid before their respective Legislatures; and to the President of the United States.

We further pray your honorable body to instruct the Senators, and request the Representatives of this State in Congress, to use their utmost influence for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and in those Territories of the Union where they exist; and also for the prohibition of the slave trade between the several States.

9. *To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of* ; The undersigned, of in the county of respectfully pray your honorable body immediately to pass a law, securing to every human being in this State a trial by jury, in all cases where his or her liberty is in question.

LETTER *of the* Hon. L. W. TAZEWELL.

NORFOLK, August 22, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday was handed me when it was too late for me to reply to it by the servant who bore it. After the very explicit and often repeated declarations made by me, to the Committee of which you were a member, that I would not take any part in the ferocious contest now raging throughout the country, further than by giving my vote on the day of election, I did not expect to be called upon again to abandon this purpose, especially by one of the members of that Committee. You misunderstand the reasons which induced me to form this resolution, if you suppose it can be changed either by repeating to me the unmerited commentations of too partial friends, or the infamous and malignant falsehoods of those who I despise too much, to call them foes.

I have no reason to believe that I could influence a single vote, any where, if I could; and I am very sure that I would not if I could. My opinions upon any subject, when regarded as of sufficient consequence to be sought for by any of my acquaintance, have never been withheld from them; nor will they ever be concealed from any one. These opinions, in regard to the respective merits of the two candidates for the Presidential office, were given to the members of your Committee, when asked for by them, as they had been before given to several other persons, of both parties, and as they have been repeated to such persons since. I obtrude them upon none, but I am as indifferent who may know them as I am by whom they may be approved. They are my opinions, and would continue to be such although no other being on earth might concur with me.

Upon these opinions, as I formerly said to you, I shall act at the approaching election, by giving my suffrage in favor of the present President, and of consequence against his opponent. I have an acquaintance of some standing with both the candidates, founded upon a service with each of them for several successive years in the Senate of the United States. This acquaintance justifies me in saying of each, that he is a well-bred gentleman, of mild and amiable manners and deportment, and so far as I either know or believe, of irreproachable private character. Gen. Harrison is my senior by several years, I know, and therefore, he cannot be much short of seventy: Mr. Van Buren is my junior [illegible] years I believe, than Gen. Harrison is my [illegible] their political course, these gentlemen [illegible]rally differed; and while we were all associated as members of the Senate of the United States, it was my fortune to differ sometimes with both. The occasions of my difference with Mr. Van Buren, were few and rare; but with General Harrison, *I do not remember a single subject, involving any question of Constitutional law, or of high political expediency, as to which we ever concurred.* And on the few occasions in which I differed with General Harrison. Hence, it can not be matter of surprise to any, that when placed in a situation where I am to choose between two persons, with neither of whom do I agree entirely, I should prefer him with whom I have often united both in opinion and action, to him with whom I have *invariably* differed.

I state these things, that knowing the effect which is sometimes produced upon human minds by frequent and long continued conflicts of opinion upon subjects of much interest, you may appreciate as you please the sentiment I have often utttered, and will therefore again repeat, that *in my judgment, General Harrison is both physically and intellectually incompetent to perform the many, varied, arduous, and important duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States.* That it is not prudent to expose our country to the certain perils which must await it, should its destinies ever be committed to a President by accident, in times of difficulty and high excitement; and that such a catastrophy is always probable, when one is elevated to the Presidential chair who has already reached the full term ordinarily considered as the limit of man's life.

To a kind letter from friends in a distant State, inquiring what were my opinions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, I have recently replied. A copy of this reply is now before me; and as it truly represents my sentiments upon this subject, I will transcribe my answer to the enquiry propounded. "I was opposed to Mr. Van Buren when he was first a candidate for the Vice Presidential chair, and my opposition to him was continued when he was afterwards a candidate for the station he now holds. Upon each of these occasions, there were candidates who, as I thought, agreed with my opinion more exactly, and who therefore I preferred. Entertaining such sentiments, *I have watched his course since he came into power with a vigilance that might not perhaps have been used by me under other circumstances. Yet, with all this vigilance, I have not been able to detect a single unconstitutional act that has been done or proposed by him, during his Administration.* This is not a slight merit, at least in my eyes, and when I connect with it that the whole scheme of his policy in regard to our relations whether foreign or domestic, has evinced much sagacity, prudence and forbearance, and this, too, under circumstances of great difficulty, I cannot withhold my approbation from such a course.

"These are not the sentiments of one who has any claim, or even pretension, to be considered as a friend to the present President. They are the result of a careful examination into all his public acts, since he has occupied his present station; an examination made with as much candor and impartiality as I could command. This examination was commenced, I own, with no expectation that it would end in such a result. But it has so terminated; and common justice, as well as common honesty, compels me to award him a meed, in my judgement he has so well deserved. The support he has thus fairly earned, I will willingly give him, so long as he shall continue to merit it. Nor will I ever concur in the attempt to remove any tried servant, who, as I think, has deserved well of his country."

And now, sir, having satisfied all your inquiries, to the end that I may not be compelled to undergo the same labor again, I commit this letter to you, to be used as you thank proper.

I am, sir, respectfully your most obe.'t serv.'t,
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.

Dr. J. P. Young, *Portsmouth, Va.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

Election the 12th of November.

1st District...GEORGE [illegible], of Ashe county.
2nd " DRURY DOBSON, of Rutherford.
3rd " HENRY FULLER WILDER, of Lincoln.
4th " BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.
5th " LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.
6th " RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.
7th " LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cumberland.
8th " JOHN BERRY, of Granville.
9th " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.
10th " WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
11th " ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie.
12th " CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan.
13th " WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.
14th " JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Greene.
15th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

TESTIMONY OF AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

The letter of Gov. TAZEWELL, of Virginia, in our columns of to-day, will arrest the attention of the reader, as being the evidence of a man whose devotion to the principles of the Republican faith is well known, and must entitle his opinions to no little weight with the old State Rights portion of the Republican party. Gov. Tazewell has served in Congress, with both Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren. He speaks of them as his former associates in the United States Senate. The most reckless of the Federal presses do not presume to question his inflexible adherence to the principles of Jefferson, in the course of a political career of years. Let the reader mark his words of the two men. He says:—that Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison generally differed in their political course in the Senate. That

"The occasions of my difference with Mr. Van Buren, were few and rare; but with General Harrison, *I do not remember a single subject, involving any question of Constitutional Law, or of high political expediency, as to which we ever concurred.* And on the few occasions in which I differed with Mr. Van Buren, he was associated with General Harrison. Hence, it cannot be matter of surprise to any, that when placed in a situation where I am to choose between two persons, with neither of whom do I agree entirely, I should prefer him with whom I have often united both in opinion and action, to him with whom I have *invariably* differed."

Here we see that Gen. HARRISON INVARIABLY differed with Gov. Tazewell,—while with Mr. Van Buren he generally co operated.

Of Gen. Harrison he says:

"*In my judgement, General Harrison is both physically and intellectually incompetent to perform the many varied, arduous, and important duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States.*"

And again of Mr. Van Buren's Administration:

"*I have watched his course, since he came into power with a vigilance that might not perhaps have been used by me under other circumstances. Yet, with all this vigilance, I have not been able to detect a single unconstitutional act that has been done or proposed by him, during his administration.*"

Thus we find the Republicans of known character bearing testimony to the undoubted Federalism of Harrison, and such of them as have heretofore opposed Van Buren, from the same reasons that Gov. Tazewell mentions, magnanimously discarding the recollection of former personal difference in this great struggle for principle, and now coming forward to yield the Administration a hearty support. But these old and tried public servants, who have always been known as undeviating Republicans, are now denounced by hungry office seekers, and upstart demagogues of the Harrison party as Federalists;—by old Hartford Conventionists, Tariffites, and their Southern allies as deserting their principles, because they refuse to join in log cabin humbugs, to support the Bank and Tariff candidate, and sing songs to Old Tip.

Who will Republicans believe and trust—their old friends—or their old enemies?

GREAT POPULAR MEETINGS.

The Federal log cabin shows and hard cider revels have aroused the lion of Democracy in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. The "cross of fire" has been raised from the sea-board to the great lakes, and its beacon light of warning has not been vain. The real Farmers and Mechanics of the country are throwing aside their indifference, and awakening to a sense of the danger that threatens the country;—they are turning out to popular meetings in such numbers as have never before been witnessed in America. We have just seen the proceedings of

The Young Men's Convention in Ohio.

It was the largest meeting ever held West of the mountains. The young farmers from every part of the State flocked in by thousands, and by a hearty co-operation, pledged themselves to the cause of the Republic. The Banks and their Federal supporters quailed before the mighty influence, and felt that their fate is sealed.

But large and overwhelming as was this great gathering of the people, it is only one among hundreds. The Republicans are rallying in every county, and holding meetings, where they assemble, not to sing comic songs, and drink hard cider, but to hear speeches and public addresses.—The gallant Col. R. M. Johnson, the *real* hero of the Thames, is now on a visit through the State, and is addressing the people every where with great effect. Federalism flies before him.

IN PENNSYLVANIA,

The largest meeting ever held in the United States was lately held in Lancaster. The German Farmers of that sterling old State turned out by thousands on thousands;—they poured in from all the neighboring country—coming on horseback, in carry-alls and waggons, and altogether forming an immense concourse. You saw there no guzzling of hard cider—no feasting on half barbacued meat, but every man or company brought their own provisions in their own way. They

BANK RESUMPTION.

The Philadelphia Banks have recently held a "Convention," to consult when they should resume specie payments,—that is, when they should discharge their obligations in honesty and good faith. Some of them, it seems, were in favor of immediate resumption, but this idea was finally abandoned in consequence of the condition of the United States Bank, and also, no doubt, because it is the policy to keep up "hard times" until the election is over. They agreed to resume on the 1st of January next,—the day on which the law compels them to resume, or forfeit their charters.

The City Banks have agreed to aid the United States Bank when the time arrives, in order to enable it to resume with the rest. What a comment on the character and conduct of that institution! The "grand regulator," the "mammoth," the giant dependent on the local Banks for *help* to meet its obligations! Some years ago, when this Bank was fattening on the people's money, its stock was selling in market at 140 per share,—now it is down to 60 per share.

Well may the Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper, say that this Bank "has caused the ruin of more business men than all other causes put together" for years past,—and yet we see the Federal party using their utmost exertions, and determined if they get in power to establish another one—one with double the capital of the present institution. Webster, in his Saratoga speech, so much lauded by the Federal party, plainly indicates that this will be the course if Harrison is elected—a Bank and a Protective Tariff are the main features of their policy. Mr. Pope, the brother-in law of John Q. Adams, but last session introduced a bill for a Bank of seventy millions of dollars capital. The whole policy of the party tends to this. No honest man will deny it.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The following acknowledgement from the Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper of New York City, speaks a truth which honest business men are now forced to feel and admit:

"We have no doubt that, taken all in all, MR. BIDDLE HAS CAUSED THE RUIN OF MORE BUSINESS MEN in this country, than have been overthrown *by all other causes for the last twenty years.—The end of Mr. Biddle's financiering has been the overthrow of our institutions, and the destruction of almost a whole race of merchants.*"

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

It is matter of notoriety to every body in this country now, that "Old Tip" has refused to make any "declarations of opinion for the public eye." He answers no impertinent questions from the people,—he hasn't time, not he—his farm would grow up in weeds, and his business would have to be neglected, if he took time to write one letter, or two, giving a plain and open answer to a few questions, but he finds leisure to write dozens of letters *not to be put in the papers*, giving secret pledges to the Abolitionists, &c. A short time ago, we were informed with the greatest exultation by the Federal prints, that somebody had written a letter to Mr. Van Buren, and he had not answered it, when forthwith the hard cider organs re-echoed "he refuses to answer questions." But just in the midst of the rejoicing, to their infinite mortification, a letter of Mr. Van Buren appears, and then another, when straitway, without the slightest hesitation, the tune is changed, and instead of "he refuses to answer questions,"—the cry is—"the President in the field,"—"Executive influence,"—"Van Buren turned out to electioneering,"—all this because the President has not like old Mr. Mum despised the voice of the people and refused to make known his opinions. So that, do as he will, these organs abuse him. It is their trade. If he does not write letters, they denounce him, and if he writes letters they curse him. How are they to be pleased? Harrison has been travelling over all the West, making stump speeches—all this is perfectly right and proper for him, but if Van Buren presumes to write a letter to a friend or any of the American people, it is outrageous electioneering. Verily, the Harrison papers, in pursuing this contradictory and inconsistent course, must either believe the American people as dishonest as themselves, or the veriest fools in all Christendom.

THE FOUR LARGE STATES.

The latest accounts from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia, the four large States, render it next to certain that Van Buren will get the vote of them all. The votes of these States will come within 32 of electing him, and it looks rather probable that out of the remaining 22 States, he will be able to get 32 votes. So that after all the singing and drinking of the Federal revellers they are, as usual, destined to meet a woful defeat, and they might as well begin to prepare to submit to it with a good grace.

...ADDRESS.

...paper only be found the notes to ...mmenced in our first number, which ... their country and the responsibilities ... party, will find in their pages matter for ...deration. The ...ing more ... from the proceedings of the Legisla... referred to in the body of the Address.

...ssing and dreadful to be struck with the ... of intelligence the alarming progress of Aboliti... in the last five years;—the gradual and stealthy ... abolition from all considerations of ... with contempt on all other, and hatred and op... fanatical fools, to the strength of an organized ... of a large party now counted by tens of ..., and the influence of power.

...traces this influence into the ... party, to accomplish their ... The votes in Congress show ... in that body are Whigs; ... the Southern Whig party uniformly vote with ... Democratic party uniformly vote with ... party as uniformly votes with the North and with the South.

The action of Legislatures in the free States shows that wherever the Whigs hold power, as in New York, Vermont, and Connecticut, the spirit of Abolition prevails by the enactment of laws most unconstitutional and dangerous to the peace of the South;—while, without an exception, in free States where the Democrats hold power, as in New Hampshire and Ohio, this mad spirit is repressed, and the interests of the South respected.

These facts go to prove conclusively that the Abolitionists are carrying forward their cause by the aid of the Whig party;—and that they are resisted by the Democratic party. It is to be decided then by Southern men whether they will strengthen the hands of our enemies by co-operating with them, or whether they will aid our friends by encouraging them in their contest for us.

The most alarming fact pointed out in the Address is, the division of the South last session of Congress in voting on Abolition questions.

If our front is suffered to be broken on this subject, Abolition will no longer proceed by gradual steps; the Rubicon will be passed, and must inevitably follow, no man of common sense can for a moment doubt.

Let the South, then, look to this matter before it is too late.

A REASON FOR CHANGING.

What is the reason you have lately turned against us!—asked a Harrison merchant of a plain but honest and sensible farmer the other day.

"I will tell you," said the farmer:—"You made me believe that the hard times, scarcity of money, and distresses of the country were all occasioned by the mismanagement of the Administration—you said, we ought to have a change,—that we could'nt be worsted, as Van Buren had the power, and he must have made these things so. All this looked plausible enough, and I thought it was true till I come to examine maters, when I find that the hard times and scarcity of money, is occasioned by causes which Van Buren can no more control than I can. It is the Banks that make money plenty, and the Banks that make it scarce; they run men in debt under the credit system—and then sacrifice their property,—they control the trade of the country, *and the Whig party control them;* so that instead of Van Buren, *it is the Whigs who have brought about the present distresses of the country* by their abuse of the Banking system, and are now trying to palm it off on the Administration, and get into power themselves. *The Whigs have the management of the Banks*, and I see now that it is *the money power* at war with the *Government*. I am determined to stand by my Government. This is the reason I have changed."

The Whig gentleman was effectually answered.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

It is really extraordinary what ridiculous and false stories in relation to this much abused measure, are circulated by the Federal Whiggies over the country. We intend to publish the bill shortly, that the people may read and see for themselves what it is, and in the meanwhile beg to direct the attention of the Bank Whigs to the following, which we find in a Northern paper. It is the fourth Section of an act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department"—approved on the 2d September, 1789, by *George Washington*:

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and KEEP the moneys of the United States, to disburse the same, &c. he shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the money in his hands."

The following is the 30th section of the same act:

"Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin only."

This is what the Bank party of the present day call the Loco foco Sub-Treasury.—This act makes it the duty of the Treasurer to KEEP the money of the U. States, precisely as does the Independent Treasury Bill lately passed;—and *Gen. Washington* approved it, therefore, according to their reasoning, Gen. Washington was a Loco-foco.

The sec. 30th, further provides that duties and fees shall be received in *gold* and *silver only*.

This is what the Bank party now call warring against the Banks, and "use money for the Government and another for the People." Yet Gen. Washington approved it.

Mr. SLADE's majority in the district is between three and four thousand votes, and Mr. Hall's in his district is over 2,000 votes!

"What a glorious State is Vermont!"

So says the National Intelligencer, the central organ of Harrison Whiggism. This man SLADE, one of the most violent and outrageous of the Abolitionists, a Bank Abolition band in the North;—his first movement directed in Congress to the furtherance of the Abolition cause;—a more bitter enemy to the South does not breathe, or a more persevering plotter against her peace—yet this is the way the Whigs here talk as to what the incendiaries are doing for Harrison—and Whiggery ...

THE "CHRISTIAN" PARTY.

...With an intolerably consistent party are the Harrison Whigs! They denounce Mr. Van Buren for ... Sunday's Mail bill, while they call a ... which they support Harrison, who made a speech in favor of keeping up John Adams' ... and laid a proposition before Congress for maintaining an army, for training up the boys of the country as soldiers in camps, and imposing additional taxes on the people to pay the expense.

They falsely accuse Mr. Van Buren with having opposed the fast war, and urge it as an objection to him—while they follow the lead of Daniel Webster, the head of the Hartford party, who was notoriously the most violent opponent of Madison and the war.

In the South they charge Mr. Van Buren with having voted for the Tariff of 1828, and urge that as an objection against him—while they go for Harrison, who voted for this Tariff, as well as all others, and who is one of the most uncompromising Tariff men in the United States.

This is consistency, honesty, and reason with a vengeance—yet it is Harrison Whigery.

☞ The Washington Globe lately published a series of letters from *Col. Croghan* to *Gen. Harrison*, being one side of a correspondence which occurred some years since between these gentlemen. It has been repeatedly called for, but never produced by Gen. Harrison. The letters contain the details of a system of injustice, ingratitude, and shameful treatment of the brave Croghan by Harrison; they prove clearly that the honor for the successful termination of the southwestern war is mainly due to Croghan and his gallant little band, who so nobly stood their ground, contrary to the orders of Harrison, and conquered at the Lower Sandusky, the "Thermopylæ of America." This correspondence shows that Harrison never has given to Col. Croghan even common justice in his reports of this affair.

A crowd of other matter has prevented our publishing the letters heretofore. We will do so soon.

Destruction of the Cotton Crop in the South.—A gentleman of New Orleans lately returned from his plantation in Louisiana above the city, furnished to the *Picayune* the following information in regard to a devastation of the Cotton crops in that State:

"GENTLEMEN: I have just returned from my cotton plantation in the Parish of Iberville, where I witnessed, *in the space of forty-eight hours*, the destruction of *every* leaf and "form" on my whole plantation by the caterpillar or army worm, (sometimes so called,) which made its appearance in myriads. I have not a neighbor who has not shared a similar fate with me. Thousands of bales of cotton have thus been destroyed. On Thursday night, not a worm was visible on my crop, and on Friday morning most of the destruction was complete. In my neighborhood not more than one-fourth of the crop, which a week ago all had reason to anticipate, can be realised. The cattle drivers from Attakapas say the worms had made great devastation in that region, and still continued to spread with alarming rapidity."

If the mad fanatical incendiaries of Northern Abolitionism had their senses awake to the apprehension of reason, the present *wretched* condition of *Jamaica* would give them a warning lesson on practical emancipation. That fertile Island is now almost a waste. By the efforts of such meddling fanatical fools and incendiaries as they are, the slaves were made "apprentices," and freed from the compulsion to labor: the consequence is, that they hardly earn a subsistence, much less cultivate the plantations. The latest dates from the Island say that: "In the House of Assembly, proposals have been read for a 'colonial union of the colored classes.' The object is to have a *practical* equality with the whites, and to obtain it, a union through delegates is desired of the colored classes."

This is the state to which Slade, Tappan, Granger and others of this vile crew would reduce the South.

Look out for Squalls!—The Federal presses are horrified at an awful "gunpower plot" lately discovered;—they are springing their rattles, and giving the alarm in every direction, so "heads up" and look out cider men! And what do you think it is reader?—that the hard cider guzzling is to be stopped by some means, or the cabins blown up, or the balls exploded? No, none of all these things—but shocking to relate, the wicked loco focos are going to proclaim—so say they—just before the election, that old Mr. Harrison is defunct, actually dead, and so try to defeat his election in that way. It is currently reported that Mr. ——— "a very respectable old gentleman" down East, heard Mr. Somebody-else say that he had no doubt there was a "deep and damning plot" of this kind in agitation.

The "Tippecanoe Clubs" are earnestly requested to have express riders mounted on fleet horses, the day of the election, to go round and tell the people that "Old Tip" is *not* dead yet.

☞ Mr. "head waiter" Ogle is scored on all sides, and by all parties, in a manner that will make him most heartily repent having ever dabbled in the President's kitchen affairs. The sight of spoons, dishes, towels, and any utensils of cookery are said to be rather annoying to the *honorable* gentleman of late; and a dish rag makes him furious. He has been highly recommended to the office of chief cook at Saratoga, with a fat salary of $300 a month, and has probably received the appointment.

The Pressure.—The number of strangers at the Saratoga Springs is said to be not less than three thousand.

The Virginia watering places too are well attended we hear.

☞ *To Correspondents.*—We have received the first No. of "the life and adventures of Ned Jonney Cake," by our correspondent, *Loco foco*. As however the hero of the tale is now absent "at the North," we postpone the publication for the present.

The communication of our friend in Stokes was received too late for this week, it shall appear in our next.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

From the proceedings below, of a meeting held in Lincoln, it will be seen that the Democrats of that County, and York District in South Carolina, will unite in celebrating the anniversary of the glorious battle of King's Mountain. A number of the most distinguished men of North and South Carolina, and some perhaps from other States, are expected to be present, so that it must be a time of general interest.

FROM THE LINCOLNITES REPUBLICAN.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, September 1st, 1840, held for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the proper celebration of the Anniversary of the King's Mountain battle, to wit: on the 7th of October, it was

Resolved, That the place of Celebration be the ground on which the battle was fought; and that Committees of invitation and arrangement be appointed to meet with like Committees, to be appointed by the citizens of South Carolina, and make due preparation for the occasion.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint the Committees.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Larkin Stowe, J. A. Ramseur, M. Hoke, L. E. Thompson, Wm. Love, Benj. Norris, Jno. Wilfong, Thomas Williamson, T. M. Abernathy, John Neal, W. J. Abernathy.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

Wm. Slade, Isaac Lowe, Col. P. Hoke, Andrew Love, Jas. Quinn, M. Hull, F. A. Hoke, Jas. F. Elliott, E. Mauney, Wm. Oats, C. C., John Falls, F. Holland, Jas. H. White, N. Mendenhall, I. Holland, Andrew H. Shuford, L. H. Kistler, H. A. Lowrance, M. T. Abernathy, A. Sherrill, R. Collins, J. Carson, E. Rhyne, Thos. Patterson, Thos. McGill, M. Martin, J. W. Lowe, F. M. Abernathy, Robert Barber, J. Collins and Thos. Adams.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be prepared for publication in the Lincoln Republican and Raleigh Standard, with a request that the Democratic papers throughout the State, and also those of Columbia and Yorkville, South Carolina, give them an insertion.

(COMMUNICATED.)

COL. JOHNSON AND GEN. HARRISON.

In their support of General Harrison, the Federal "Whigs" adopt precisely the same means to bolster up his pretensions, that patent-pill vendors do to give celebrity to their nostrums—that is, by newspaper *puffs* and grace *certificates!* Possessing no substantial civic claims to the high office to which he aspires, Gen. Harrison's partizans are as crazy as lunatics in their efforts to frost him into the Presidency on the strength of his "*heroism*" as a GENERAL. True "heroism," however, needs no such *props:* The friends of Napoleon Bonaparte, of Lord Wellington, and others, of the Old World,—of Gen. Washington, and a host of worthies of the Revolution,—of Gen. Jackson, Commodores Hull, Decatur, Porter, Perry, M'Donough, of Colonels Johnson, Croghan, &c., of our own times—would have scorned to have gone about picking up *certificates* to establish *their* "heroism." *Every body* acknowledges *their* heroic deeds; and the seals upon their bodies speak a language more emphatic than all the bushels-full of *paper* testimonials, in the shape of affidavits, depositions, &c., which the supporters of Gen. Harrison are constantly procuring, with the hope of building up for *him* the reputation of a "hero"!!

Ever since the nomination of Gen. Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention, indeed, these most extraordinary appliances, and no less equivocal testimonials, have been resorted to by the Federal Whigs, to *force* upon the People a favorable impression of their candidate's military fame; and we have been induced to take up this subject, by observing in the last Salisbury "Watchman," *another document* for Gen. Harrison, which his partizans have managed to draw out, in the shape of a letter from Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. This is a "mare's nest," indeed, for them! Hard pushed to procure plausible testimony in favor of *their* candidate's "heroism," they eagerly grasp this letter from Col. Johnson, (the *real* "Hero of the Thames,") and are extravagant in their manifestions of *joy* over even so equivocal a certificate of character for *their* "hero." Now, this is really being "thankful for small favors;" for, what does Col. Johnson's letter prove?—Not that Gen. Harrison is a "hero"—no such thing; but the Col. merely says, "I had no reason to doubt his (Gen. H.'s) courage," &c.—and for the very substantial reason, that Gen. H. was not in *that* battle to try his courage.

But we here give Col. JOHNSON'S Speech at Chillicothe, which called forth this letter from the Federal Whigs; and add, below, the letter itself.

COL. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The Vice President being on a visit at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 5th August, an immense concourse of citizens assembled there to greet and do honor to the *real* "Hero of the Thames." He was met some distance out of town, by a cavalcade of citizens and citizen soldiers, and escorted to the National Hotel; where he was addressed by Mr. Thurman, in behalf of the citizens, welcoming him to the city, &c.; to which Col. Johnson replied, in a feeling and impressive manner, at some length. After which, Gov. Shannon, Col. Medill, and Mr. Brough, addressed the People. While Mr. Brough was speaking of the battle of the Thames, a prominent Whig took exception to one of his statements, and called out—"Is that true, Col. Johnson?" This call brought forth a response from Col. J., which is reported in the Chillicothe Advertiser as follows:

"When the veteran hero once more presented himself to the people, an intense interest was visible on the countenance of those who were present, and the quiet stillness which prevailed, enabled them all to hear and understand what he said to them. He commenced by stating that he had been a public servant for the people for thirty-three years—two years under Jefferson's administration, eight under Madison, eight under Monroe, four under J. Q. Adams, eight under Jackson, and three years he has been associated in the administration of Martin Van Buren. He then said that he had been acquainted with MARTIN VAN BUREN for twenty-eight years; and that for the last twenty years he had been on terms of the greatest intimacy—and it gave him pleasure to state that in the whole of this political connection, he never knew one more upright in principle or of purer morals, and very few possessing talent of a higher order than Martin Van Buren. No stronger advocate of the war policy was to be found in 1809, and no abler defender of it in 1812, than Martin Van Buren. He spoke of what he knew and what he felt to be true, and of which he entertained not the least doubt.

"Having been frequently urged by the Whigs to speak of the battle of the Thames, he reluctantly felt compelled in duty to state some of the leading facts which came within his knowledge. He commenced by stating, that he did not wish to claim any glory for himself on that occasion—nor did he wish in any way to detract from the fame of any companion in arms, far less from his commander. At the battle of the Thames, he said his (Col. J's.) regiment did pursue the enemy, marching considerably in front of the infantry. He was in the van at the head of three companies of mounted men, which were brought up in solid column. He came up with the enemy who were drawn up in line of battle. The force under Tecumseh was about 1,200 or 1,400 strong—the British 700. It was at first intended, he observed, by General Harrison, that the infantry under his command should be brought up, and the enemy fought by our troops in line. But Colonel J. having practised his regiment to serve both on foot and on horseback—having frequently dismounted one half of them and fought sham battles for that purpose, and believing that he could successfully overthrow the enemy by a charge of his mounted men, requested permission to make such charge; which having obtained, he left General Harrison and proceeded to the front, where his regiment awaited him. He never saw Gen. Harrison afterwards, until the battle was over; when the General came to where he (Col. J.) was lying, at the place to which his soldiers had carried him both, after he was wounded. When he left General Harrison, he said he thought the swamp, which separated the Indians from the British army, could not be crossed. He afterwards ascertained that it could; and he then determined that his brother, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, should attack the British at the same time that he attached the Indians. His motto was to charge rapidly on the enemy in columns. In a few minutes after his brother made the attack on the British, they surrendered. The British force consisted of 700 men, and his brother James's division consisted of five hundred men. He related a humorous anecdote of an Irishman of the captured army who asked his brother James if he was the Commander, and what they should do with their arms. Why, replied James, I had not thought about that. The Irishman then proposed to stack them, which was immediately ordered by his brother. James then took the 700 British and delivered them up to General Harrison—who, as James afterwards informed him, was about a mile from the scene of action. James Johnson then received permission of General Harrison to reinforce his brother, R. M., who was yet engaged with the Indians. From the commencement of the action until he was carried off the ground, he (Richard M.) did not see Gen. Harrison; did not know where he was—whether he was half a mile, one mile, or a mile and a half in the rear, except from report. His brother expressed his sorrow, that he could not come more speedily to his relief, and stated, that it was in consequence of having to take the prisoners the distance of a mile and a half, to give them up to General Harrison, the commanding officer. He, however, felt it his duty to say that, after he received permission to charge the enemy, neither General Harrison, Governor Shelby, or any one else, except himself and the other officers of his regiment, had command of that regiment, or any part thereof. The *fighting* was done *by that regiment alone*. He passed no censure on any one. He fought not, he said, for glory—he fought for his country. He voted for that war, and he considered it his duty to take a part in that war."

The effect which the unvarnished tale of the venerable hero produced on the vast assemblage of the Democracy who surrounded him, the eager expression of each countenance denoting their anxiety not to lose one word which dropped from the lips of the most honest, upright, brave and patriotic statesman and soldier in the land, may be imagined, but cannot be described. An unbounded burst of applause, as he took his seat, testified the warm feelings of affection and respect which was felt by the thousands of the Democracy who surrounded him.

It was these remarks of Col. Johnson, to which the partizans of Gen. Harrison took exception, and drew from him the following letter in explanation viz:

MANSFIELD, August 18, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor has been received, in which you observe that, by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of General Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that, during my service with General Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect; nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the battle of the Thames.—Every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others; much less did I intend to imply that General Harrison, or Governor Shelby, or any officer attached to the army avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose they did not perform their duty fearless of danger; nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier who performed his duty on the occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others; and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth, as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Major THO D. CARNEAL.

With this letter, Gen. Harrison and his *attachees*, Col. Todd, Maj. Carneal, &c., appear to be entirely content. Now, every shrewd reader, who bears in mind what lofty pretensions the Federal Whigs have heretofore set up for their candidate's "heroism," &c., &c., at the battle of the Thames, must marvel at their being satisfied with such equivocal testimonials as are contained in the foregoing speech and letter, taken in conjunction, of the part their "hero" bore in that brilliant affair.

Is there any thing in Col. Johnson's remarks even as explained in his *letter*, that goes to prove that General Harrison is the "Hero of the Thames"? a title the Whigs claim for him,—and on the strength of which claim, they are straining every nerve to persuade the People of the United States to reward him with the Presidency! No; no such thing is proven: So far from it, we have proof positive in Col. Johnson's statement, that Gen. Harrison *was not in the battle*, but during the whole of it, was at the distance of *one mile* from where any fighting was done!—We further learn from this statement, that the battle was fought, and the victory won, by Col. *Johnson's* regiment of mounted volunteers *alone*, no other part of the American army being in the engagement,—that Gen. Harrison's plan of attack was *not* followed, the mode of first charging upon the enemy with the mounted men, having been suggested by Col Johnson himself—and that for the achievement of this brilliant victory, the American People are wholly indebted to Col. Richard M. and Lieut. Col. Jas. Johnson, and their brave and gallant volunteers, unaided by Gen. Harrison, or any other part of the army.

Now, after this succinct and *authentic* account, every fair-minded reader can determine for himself, what share of "glory" Gen. Harrison is entitled to, for the part *he* took in the battle of the Thames; and every unprejudiced person must perceive how utterly untrue are the assertions of Mr. Webster and other partizans, that Gen. Harrison was "where the balls flew thickest, and the danger was most imminent."

The frankness of Col. Johnson's character, and the benevolence of his disposition, are a sure guarantee for the truth of what he may utter before the public; and he would not knowingly do injustice to *any one*, whether politically inimical or friendly to him: Hence it is, that, with his Chillicothe speech before him, he says to his Whig interrogators, that he does not know "in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to Gen. Harrison;" and further, that he "would be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech," inserted above.—Having given a brief narrative of the events of this brilliant affair, *as he saw them in the midst of the battle*, Col. Johnson calls upon Gen. Harrison, and upon all who were with the General in the *reserve* of the army, *one mile in the rear* of "where the balls flew thickest, and the danger was most imminent," to state "in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done" to the commanding General, or to say one else.

Col. Johnson says he "had no cause to doubt" Gen. Harrison's courage; nor has he expressed a doubt of the courage of any other officer whose post was in the reserve of the army: The fact of their not being in the engagement was, of itself, no evidence of their want of bravery, valor, &c.: It was the good fortune of Col. Johnson's regiment, to be permitted to make the first demonstration upon the enemy's lines; which proving successful, they were enabled to whip and capture the hostile force without assistance from the balance of the army. Had the British and Indians, however, proved themselves more than a match for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 strong) the reserve of the army would have marched to the assistance of their brothers in arms, and shared in the glory of the victory.

The fault we are disposed to find with Gen. Harrison, in relation to the battle of the Thames, is his acquiescing in the preposterous claim his partizans set up for him, that *he* is the "hero" of that brilliant victory; when he knows that the preferring of such a claim for *him*, is not only the rankest injustice to others, but is a downright robbery of their blood-bought laurels.

"There is no worse devil," says Jeremy Taylor, "than a devilish tongue. Were I a legislater, I would enact a law that every man who spoke evil of his fellow creature, should be condemned to a fine, could he not fully substantiate the charge. Then, perchance, there might be peace in Israel. But in the present state of society, it is fearful and heart-sickening to think how entirely one is in the possession of these tongues."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. A. Lockridge, Captain JAMES OWEN to Miss MARY PATTERSON.

In Iredell County, on the 10th instant, by Joseph W. Murdoch, Esq., Mr. CALEB SIFFORD to Miss ELIZABETH LIPPARD.—This makes the 115th couple this Magistrate has married.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 10th instant, JANE, daughter of John and Ellen Blackwell, aged 7 or 8 years.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, intending in a few weeks to go to TEXAS for the purpose of practicing Law, would be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do well to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as his stay in N. Carolina will be necessarily short.

ROLAND JONES.

September 18, 1840. 3*w*

—REFERENCES:—

Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Dane Professor in Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass.;
Hon. CHARLES FISHER,
Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL,
Hon. JOHN GILES,
} Of Salisbury;
Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH,
} Of Raleigh.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 times, and forward the account to this office.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limits;—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making *liberal cash advances* for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3m

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, and in pursuance of his authority, will expose to public sale, on the 13th of October, 1840, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

Two Horses, Thirty-six head of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of Corn and Wheat, and other articles.

LEVI COWAN,

Special Adm'r. of Jos. Cowan, dec'd.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3*w*.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good Such branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

MRS. HOWARD

INFORMS the Gentlemen of Salisbury, that she will make Pants, Vests, and Summer Coats for *half the price* that Tailor-work is. She has been working for the Tailors for several years, and will warrant her work to be as neat and durable as any done by them. Shirts and Bosoms will also be made. [Aug. 21, 1840.—6*w*

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. 3*w*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Casket.

STORMING OF STONY POINT.

The night had already settled down gloomy and foreboding, on the evening of the 15th July, 1779, when the advancing columns of a little army, whose uniform betokened it to be American, emerged from a thick wood on the shore of the Hudson, and in an instant the whole dim and shadowy prospect disclosed to them along the bank of the river, opened to the sight. Far away lay Verplanck's Point, now buried in a mass of shadow, while on the other side of the river, dark, gloomy and frowning, rose up the craggy heights of Stony Point.—Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed the most impregnable upon the river; and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, this little army was now upon its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river, and after a silent march of some minutes duration, they arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, and halting at the command of their officer, formed into columns for the attack. Beginning again their march, they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill.

"Hist!" said the low voice of the general, from the front, "we are nigh enough now—halt."

The order passed in a whisper down the line, and the column paused on the edge of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes, the fate of their hazardous enterprize would be determined, and that they would either be cold in death, or the American flag waving in triumph over the dark promontory ahead, now scarcely discernable through the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lip quivered, nor a cheek blanched in that crisis. About twenty paces in front of the column, had halted the forlorne hopes of one hundred and fifty men, with unloaded peices and bayonets fixed, while farther on a smaller group of shadowy forms could be seen through the obscurity, accoutred with axes to cut through the abattis. Each man had a piece of white paper on his hat to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching *melee*. The pause, however, afforded was but momentary. The general had already reconnoitred the approaches to the still silent promontory, and waving his sword on high he gave the order. In another instant the dark, massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment, during which that devoted band crossed rapidly over the marsh. As yet the enemy had not discovered them. Even the hearts of the oldest veterans trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost of the pioneers reached the abattis, and the quick rapid blows of their axes rang upon the night, when suddenly a shout of alarm broke from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortification. Not a moment was to be lost.

"Advance! advance!" shouted Wayne, as he pressed rapidly on towards the abattis, followed in deathlike silence by his indomitable troops.

"To arms!" came borne on the night breeze from the fort—"to arms!—to arms!" and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march, a fire, such as only desperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort.—The incessant rattle of the musketry, the roar of the artillery, the crashing of the grape shot, and the livid light flung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and the streams of fire pouring from the fort, formed a [illegible] scribe. Yet, amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the commands of their General, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march, amid the fiery tempest, as if impelled by some god like power. On, on, on they passed. The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not; yet still they dashed along, charging at the point of the bayonet, over abattis and bulwark until the enemy, borne back by the impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then, was the death-like silence broke. A sound rung from the victorious troops over all the thunder of the battle. It was the watchword of success. It was heard by the column behind; it passed down their line, was caught up the rear, and a wild shout making the very welkin tremble, rung out as they dashed on to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrific. Over bulwark, and battery, and prostrate foes the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed on, and driving all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very center of the enemy's works. In another moment the starry flag of America waved triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell after resistance ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works. The morning gun announced to the British fleet in the river that *Stony Point was won!*

During the last war with Great Britain, an English frigate was cruising off the West Indies, when she overtook one of the "down east" crafts richly laden for the port of Boston. A gun was fired for Jonathan to come to, but he very unceremoniously kept quietly on his course, to the utter indignation of John Bull. Presently a shot came flying past the skipper's deck, tearing up the splinters in great style. This had not the least effect on the Yankee. Presently the frigate hove up alongside Jonathan.

"Ship ahoy! where are you bound?" sung out John Bull, in a voice of thunder.

"For Bosting, I guess," replied Jonathan.

"Who is your Captain?"

"Well, I guess as how I'se Captain now 's Zekel's down below."

"What are you laden with?" vociferated John Bull.

"With hens and hens' husbands, hobgoblins, longfaced gentry, and shingle bales!" (all Greek to the English gentlemen.)

"Heave out your boat and come aboard," bellowed out Johnny.

"Han't got any boat," echoed Jonathan; "got a canoe with no bottom, so I shan't danger my life in her."

John Bull finding it useless to parley with the diminutive, insolent Yankee, hove out his boat and boarded Jonathan like lightning

"Where is this cargo of yours?" demanded the officer of the barge, advancing towards Jonathan who during this colloquy, very disinterestedly sat on a half cask at the helm.

"There's the hens and hens' husbands, (pointing to the chicken coop,) there's the hobgoblins, (casting a chip at some two or three turkies about the deck,) here's the long faced gentry, (shewing the pig stye and pulling off the hatches,) and here's the shingle bales," beneath which lay the rich cargo of the skipper.

"Blow him up," cried some of the boarders;—"tar and feather him," vociferated the less savage part of them. "Silence!" exclaimed the officer.

"Now," said he, addressing Jonathan, "if we ever catch you out here again with such a worthless cargo, we'll blow you up to the moon."

"Thank'ee, sir," said Jonathan.

"Now, men, give his crew thirty lashes apiece, beginning with the Captain."

Jonathan received his sentence very good humoredly.

"Where's the rest of your gang?" inquired the officer of Jonathan—looking around and seeing nobody but a white and black boy on deck.

"Han't but two beside myself—uncle Obadiah and cousin Zekel; they're both down in the cabin sick," answered Jonathan.

"Sick!—sick?" asked several, eagerly.

"Yes," said Jonathan, "both got the yaller fever."

"Yellow fever!" echoed the boarders, some jumping in the boat, some making a more hasty exit overboard, clearing Jonathan's deck like hot shot, leaving him to himself to thank his stars for so cheap a drill.

Yankee.—The Philadelphia National Gazette says: "We hold this proposition to be self-evident:—that whatever it is the interest of a Yankee to undertake, he can better execute than any other mortal."

Change of Residence.—A Postmaster writes to the editor of the Hartford Review, requesting him to stop a subscriber's paper, as he has gone to the d—l. The editor replies, that he don't like to lose so valuable a patron and shall, therefore, continue sending it to him in his present abode.

A Dutiful Son.—A jockey in this town, wishing to make an advantageous display of a horse that he was desirous of selling to a bystander, placed his boy upon the beast, ordering him to "ride him round a short distance." The boy, though well instructed in his trade, unfortunately, in this instance, knew not whether the horse was already his father's, or yet to be bargained for, being anxious, therefore, to learn the will of his father, he stopped after riding a short distance, and inquired with a loud voice, "Father, shall I ride this horse to buy or sell?"—*New Haven Register.*

Spinning it Fine.—A regular exquisite, "dressed to kill," called upon the captain of one of the steamboats yesterday, when the following dialogue occurred:

"Aw, Capting, good mawnin. When do you take your depwarture?"

"To-morrow afternoon, sir, at 4 o'clock," said the Captain.

"Preswisely, Capting?"

"Exactly at that hour," continued the Captain.

"'Pon honor, Capting, that's a dem'd unseasonable hour. Suppasing I should be dinning out at this time?"

"Why, you'd be left—that's all."

"Aw, that would make it disagweeable, vewy. You know a gentleman can't well leave a dinning table before six o'clock, Capting; but I suppose I must try. Good mawnin.'—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Turkish Preacher.—One day Nasir-ed din ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation:—"O, ye true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "No," responded the congregation. "Well then," said [illegible] "I see it is no use wasting my time on such an ignorant set;" and so saying, he descended from the pulpit. He went to preach a second time, and again descended from the pulpit. When next he came to preach, and asked the usual question, the congregation resolved to have a trial of his powers, answered—"Some of us know, and some of us do not know." "O," said he, "let those who know, tell those who do not know, and I shall be spared the trouble of preaching." So saying, he came down from the pulpit.—*Turkish Jest Book.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy	$1	Twelve copies	$10
Six copies	5	Twenty-five copies	20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through post masters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to true Democracy.

ON the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty five copies for Five Dollars—fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old Republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous perversions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, unbiased judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for this high office by the Federal Abolition Whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our Democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please hand to their Postmaster, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor.

July, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street, one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1740. 1y

Just received *and receiving*

A large stock of *MEDICINES, Brushes, Glass-rup, INSTRU Candles, Fresh fumes,* Tobac fresh and genuine *PAINTS, Oils, ware, Lemon Sy MENTS, Soaps, Rice, Spices, Per cos, Cigars, Paste Boards,* WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

The House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court-House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George*, and that he belongs to Starke Perry, of Lancaster Dis., S. C. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed, a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840. F

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the sale...

P S See advertisement—April 4, '39. tf

Warrants for Sale here.

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders.*

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no attention on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT the house of Hugh Brown, between three and four miles above Wilkesboro', and on the Yadkin River, there will be sold, on the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, three several tracts of land, containing

1,000 ACRES,

or more, that constitute the farm whereon he lives. Said Lands lie on both sides of the Yadkin River, and contain at least, 125 acres of Yadkin bottom, besides a quantity of good upland. Also, 450 Acres of Land, on the waters of Lewis Fork and Reddie's River; also, one undivided-half of two lots in the Town of Wilkesboro';—one of said lots adjoins the Public square, and as a situation for business equal to any in the Town.

Also, on the 25th and 26th days there will be sold on the premises, in Ashe County, 640 Acres of Land, situated on Meet Camp Creek, valuable for its meadow land and its convenience for a stock farm; also, 125 Acres, on Pine Swamp Creek, and 50 or 60 Acres on the Blue Ridge.

Said Lands will be sold on a credit of three and four years, and will be sold by me as Executor under the Will of John Brown, deceased.

HAMILTON BROWN, Ex'r.,
Of John Brown, dec'd.

Wilkesboro', N. C., July 24, 1840.

Also, there will be sold on the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, at the house of the above-named Hugh Brown,

HORSES, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of good Wheat, of the growth of 1839—crop of Wheat and Corn of this year's growth; Rye and Oats;—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;—Also, on the 25th and 26th, a parcel of STOCK CATTLE, on the premises in Ashe, on Meet-Camp Creek.—For more full information concerning the Lands above described, persons desirous to purchase are referred to Hugh Brown, in Wilkes, and John Miller, who resides on the Meet-Camp Lands.

HAMILTON BROWN.

July 24, 1840. tds.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles south of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c.

J. BOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to. J. B.

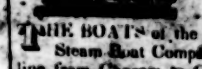
Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand [illegible] in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.

SIMEON [illegible]

December 6, 1839.

A CAR[illegible]



THE BOATS of the "Planters and [illegible] Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ANSON, Capt. Lobdell, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to go to Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storeage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered in order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown Bryan and Bisher, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and L. Mowry, Jr., for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1840. 6w.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and cleansing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Chills, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself can say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit, but is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This [illegible] work, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of [illegible] and will be found highly interesting to those seeking health. It treats upon preventing disease and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better work with the usual [illegible] of Spindle. It is [illegible] to keep from heating or killing the meal of any sort. The remedy is so simple that the Miller himself can apply it. [illegible] ways to preserve the balance, and [illegible] rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same mill will do at least one-third more business, and that of superior quality.

Any person wishing to see one of these Spindles in operation, by applying [illegible] to a short time) will be shown it at Mr. Beckhouse's Mill, in Co. N. C. I have put the [illegible] and will [illegible] for the Patent and [illegible] ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Town of Lexington; Joseph Hall and Henry Beckhouse, Davidson County; Philip Beck and Henry [illegible], Rowan County; Charles Gillespie, of Rowan; [illegible] Cabarrus, and William Gould [illegible] by permission to the public.

Orders to be addressed [illegible]

[illegible]